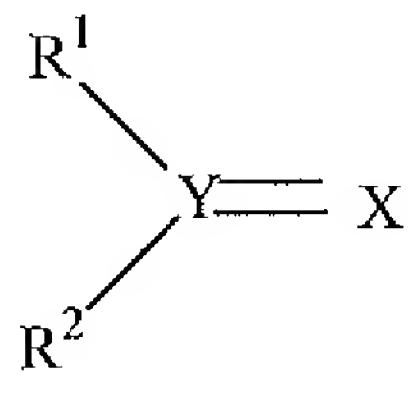
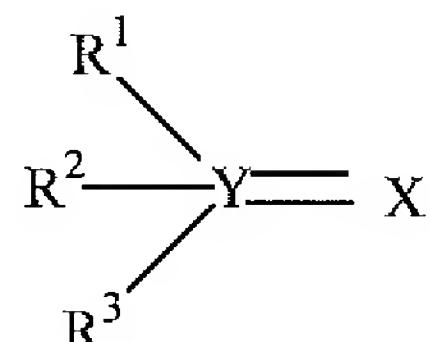


AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

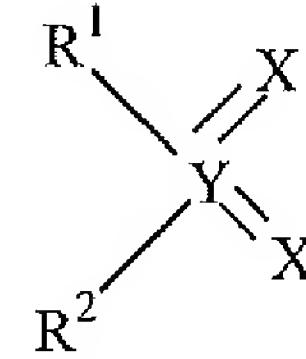
1. (Currently Amended) An electronic device comprising cathode, anode and at least one organic layer, characterised in that the organic layer comprises at least one defined compound A containing the chemical structural unit Y=X, which is selected from compounds of formula (2) to (4)



Formula (2)



Formula (3)



Formula (4)

where the following applies to the symbols used:

Y is on each occurrence, P in formula (3) and S in formulae (2) and (4);

X is NR⁴ in formula (3) and is on each occurrence, identically or differently NR⁴ or O in formulae (2) and (4);

R¹, R² and R³ is on each occurrence, identically or differently N(R⁴)₂, a straight-chain, branched or cyclic alkyl group having 1 to 40 C atoms, which may be substituted by R⁵ or also unsubstituted, where one or more non-adjacent -CH₂- groups may be replaced by -R⁶C=CR⁶-, -C≡C-, Si(R⁶)₂, Ge(R⁶)₂, Sn(R⁶)₂, C=O, C=S, C=Se, C=NR⁶, -O-, -S-, -NR⁶- or -CONR⁶- and where one or more H atoms may be replaced by F, Cl, Br, I, CN or NO₂; a plurality of radicals R¹, R² and/or R³ here may with one another form a mono- or polycyclic, aliphatic or aromatic ring system;

or an aromatic or heteroaromatic system having 1 to 40 aromatic C atoms, which may be substituted by one substituted by one or more radicals R⁵ where a plurality

of substituents R¹, R² and/or R³ may with one another form a mono- or polycyclic, aliphatic or aromatic ring system,

or an aromatic or heteroaromatic system having 1 to 40 aromatic C atoms which is bonded via a divalent group -Z-, where one or more H atoms may be replaced by F, Cl, Br or I or which may be substituted by one or more radicals R⁵; a plurality of substituents

R¹, R² and/or R³ here may define a further mono- or polycyclic, aliphatic or aromatic ring system:

with the proviso that at least one of the radicals R¹, R² and/or R³ stands for an aromatic or heteroaromatic system system in formula (2) and (3) and that both radicals R¹ and R² stand for an aromatic or heteroaromatic system in formula (4);

R⁴ is on each occurrence, identically or differently a straight-chain branched or cyclic alkyl or alkoxy chain having 1 to 22 C atoms, in which, in addition, one or more non-adjacent C atoms may be replaced by -R⁶C=CR⁶-, -C≡C- Si(R⁶)₂, Ge(R⁶)₂, Sn(R⁶)₂, -NR⁶-, -O-, -S-, -CO-, -CO-O-, -O-CO-O- and where one or more H atoms may be replaced by fluorine or is an aryl, heteroaryl, or an aryloxy group having 1 to 40 C atoms, which may also be substituted by one or more radicals R⁶ or OH, NH₂, NH(R⁵) or N(R⁵)₂;

R⁵ is on each occurrence, identically or differently, R⁴ or CN, B(R⁶) or Si(R⁶)₃:

R⁶ is on each occurrence, identically or differently, H or an aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon radical having 1 to 20 C atoms:

Z is on each occurrence, identically or differently, a conjugated radical having 1 to 40 C atoms, where one or more C atoms may be substituted by a radical R⁵ or halogen;

with the proviso that compounds of the formula (4) with X=oxygen, consists of only elements carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and sulfur and that the compound A has a molecular weight of ≥ 150 g/mol and $\leq 10,000$ g/mol and that the device comprises no phosphorescent emitters.

2-3 (Cancelled)

4. (Previously presented) The electronic device according to claim 1, wherein X in the formula (2) or (4) is O.

5 -6 (Cancelled)

7. (Previously presented) The electronic device according to claim 1, wherein the compound of the formula (2) to (4) does not have a planar structure.

8. (Original) Electronic device according to Claim 7, characterised in that at least one of the substituents R¹, R², R³ and/or R⁴ contains at least one sp³-hybridised carbon, silicon, germanium and/or nitrogen atom.

9. (Original) Electronic device according to Claim 8, characterised in that at least one of the sp³-hybridised atoms is a secondary, tertiary or quaternary atom.

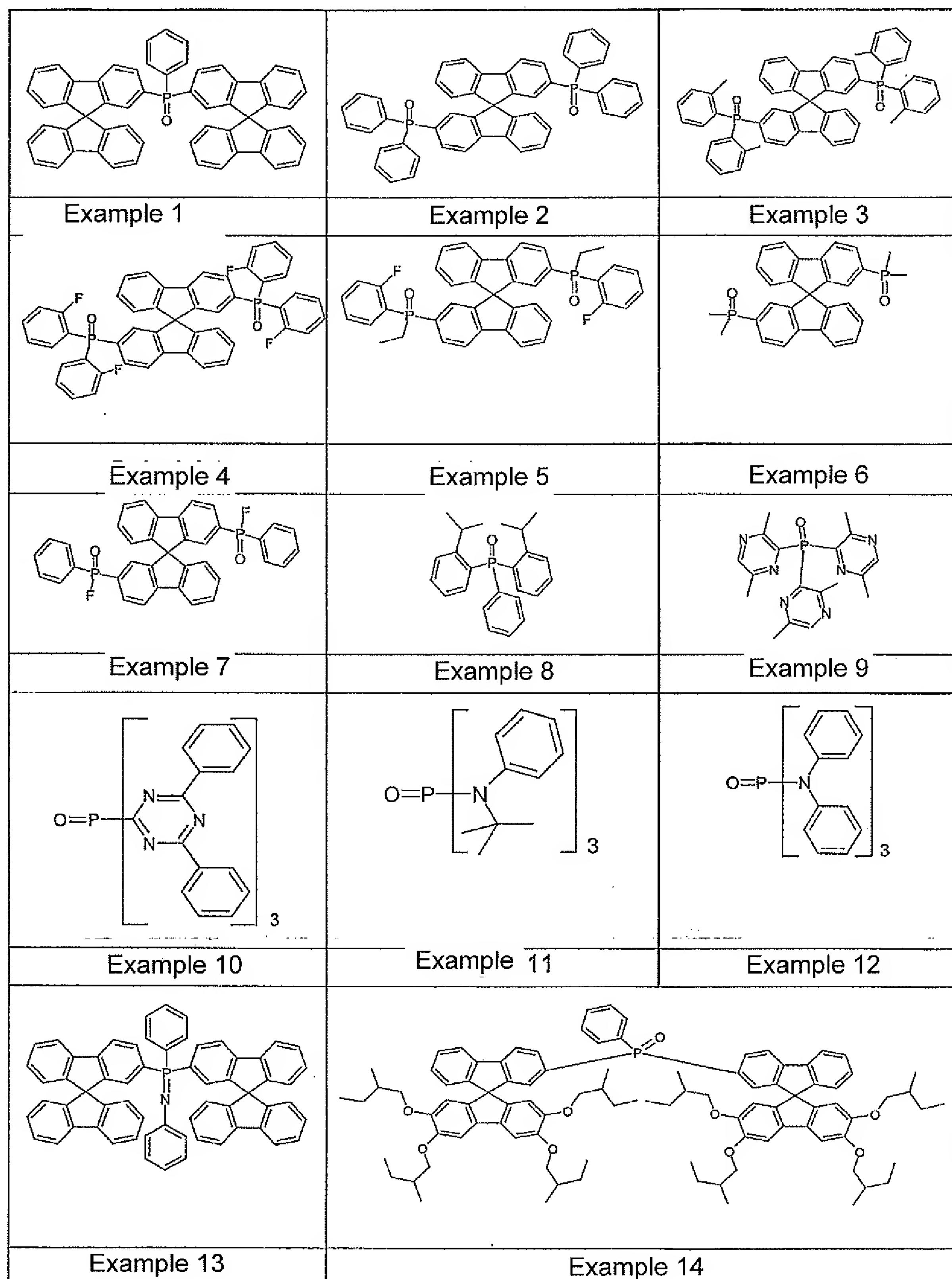
10. (Original) Electronic device according to Claim 9, characterised in that at least one of the sp³-hybridised atoms is a quaternary atom.

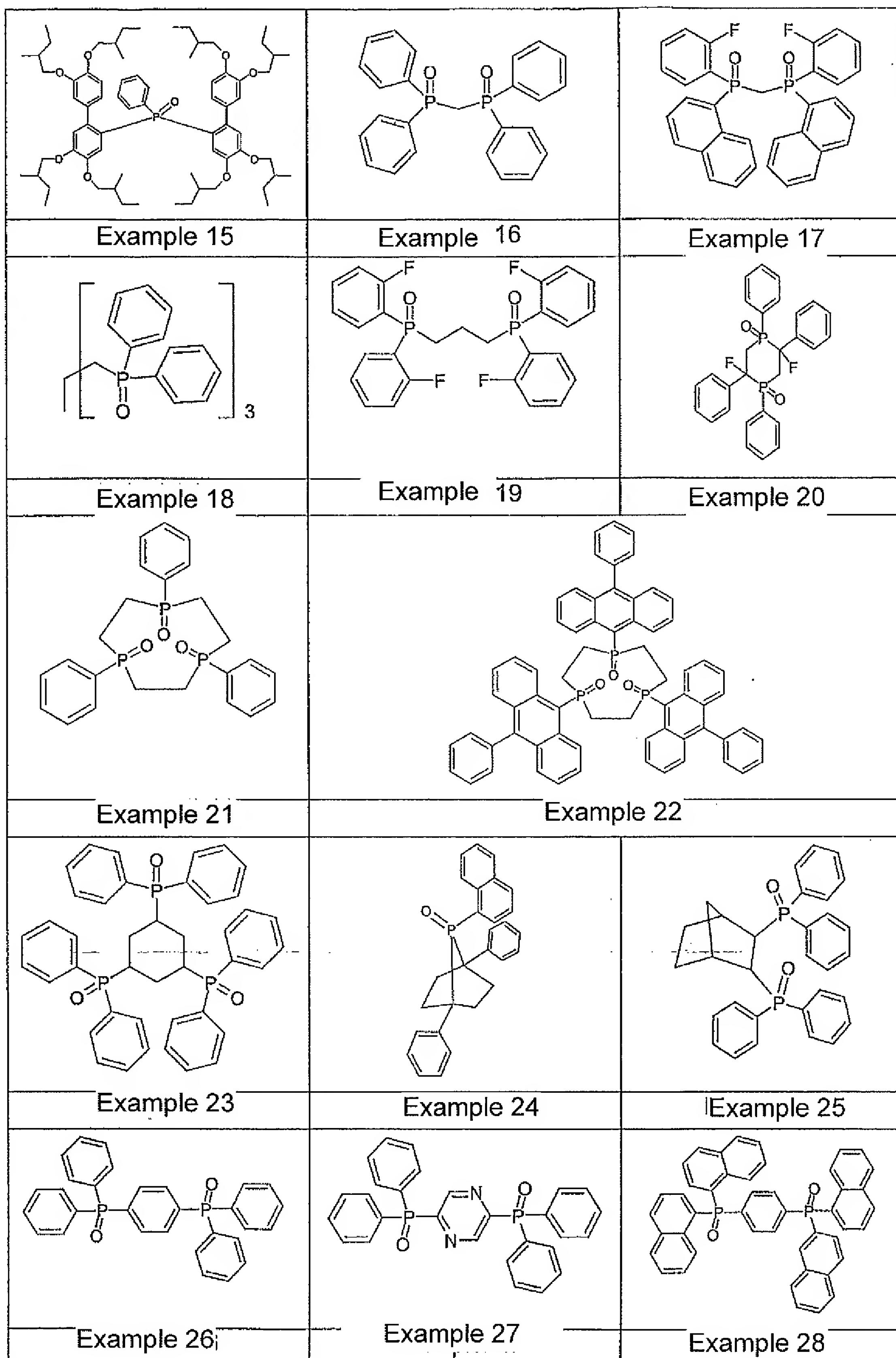
11. (Previously presented) The electronic device according to claim 1, wherein compound A contains a 9,9'-spirobifluorene derivative, a 9,9-disubstituted fluorene derivative, a 6,6- and/or 12,12-di- or tetrasubstituted indenofluorene derivative, a triptycene derivative, a dihydrophenanthrene derivative or a hexaarylbenzene derivative.

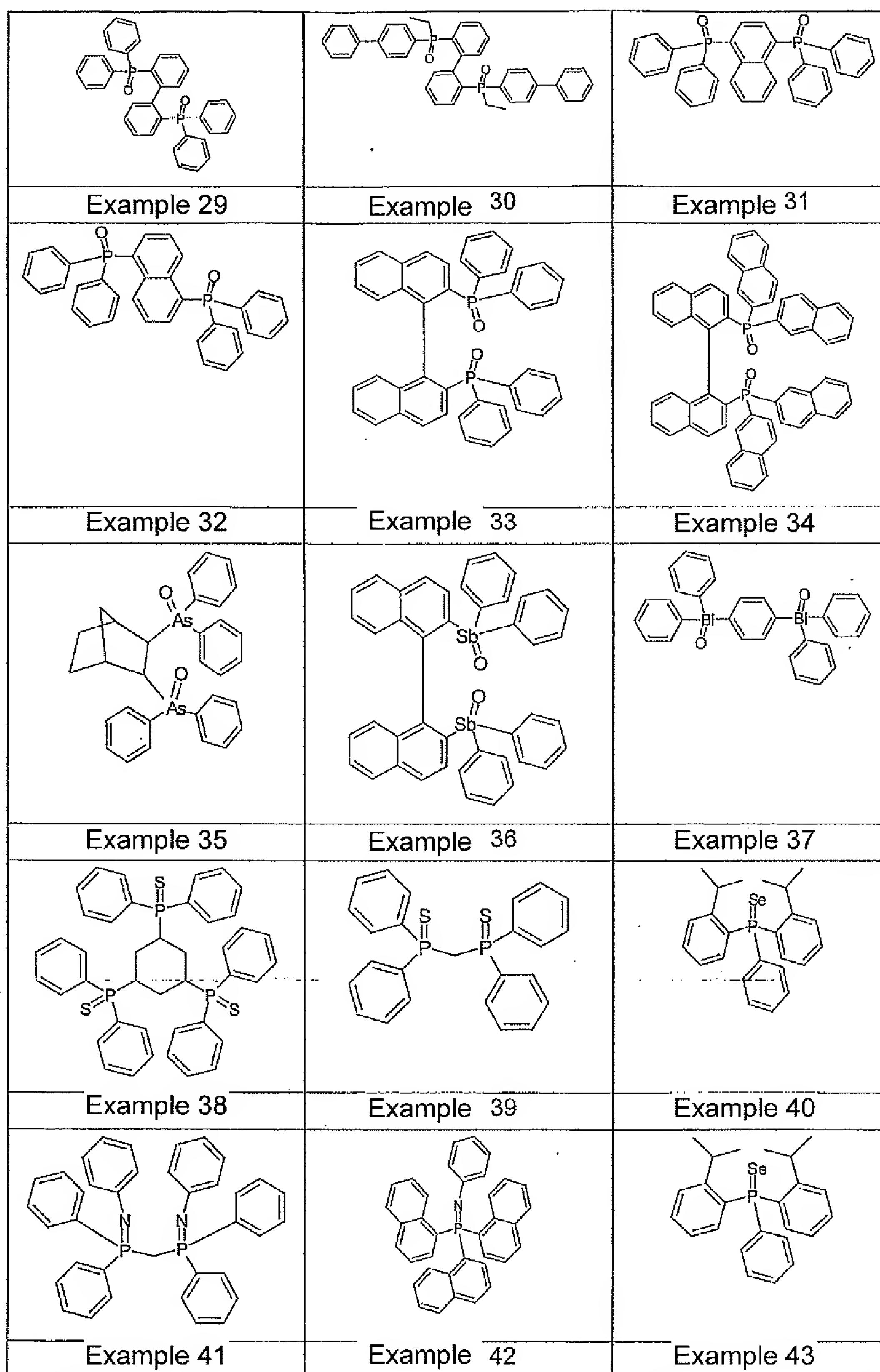
12. (Previously presented) The electronic device according to claim 1, wherein compound A contains a 9,9'-spirobifluorene derivative.

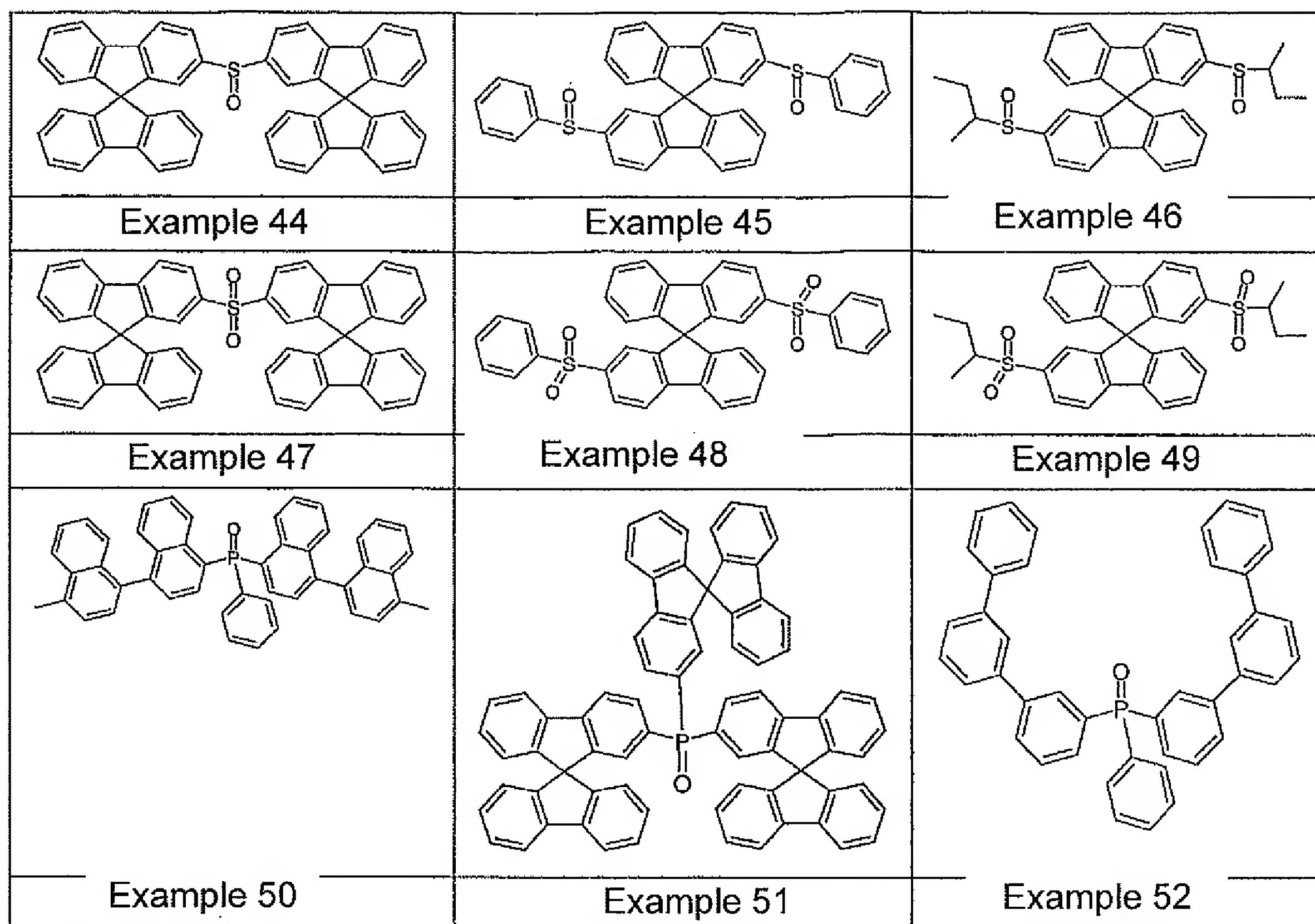
13. (Original) Electronic device according to Claim 7, characterised in that the non-planar radical R¹ or R² or R³ represents a biaryl group.
14. (Cancelled)
15. (Previously presented) Electronic device according to claim 1, characterised in that the compound A is amorphous and the glass transition temperature T_g of the compound A is greater than 100°C.
16. (Previously presented) Electronic device according to claim 1, characterised in that the compound A is employed as electron-transport material.
17. (Previously presented) The electronic device according to claim 1, wherein the layer comprising compound A comprises at least 50% of this compound.
18. (Previously presented) The electronic device according to claim 1, wherein the organic layer consists of compound A as pure layer.
19. (Previously presented) Electronic devices according to claim 1, wherein in the electronic device is an organic electroluminescent device, organic thin-film transistor, organic field-effect transistor, organic solar cell, organic photoreceptor or organic laser.
20. (Previously presented) Electronic device according to claim 1, characterised in that further layers are present in addition to the layer comprising the compound A.
21. (Original) Electronic device according to Claim 20, characterised in that these further layers are selected from hole-injection layer, hole-transport layer, emission layer, hole-blocking layer, electron-transport layer and/or electron-injection layer.
22. (Previously presented) Electronic device according to claim 1, which further comprises a fluorescent emission layer and said organic layer is wherein at least one electron-transport layer comprising at least one compound A and said electron-transport layer is present between the fluorescent emission layer and the cathode.

23. (Previously presented) Electronic device according to claim 1, which further comprises an emission layer and the emission layer comprises at least one fluorescent emitter and at least one electron-transport material, where the electron-transport material comprises at least one compound A.
24. (Previously presented) Electronic device according to claim 1, characterised in that both an electron-transport layer comprising at least one compound A and an emission layer comprising at least one compound A, which may be identical or different, are present.
25. (Previously presented) Electronic device according to claim 1, wherein the organic layer is an emission layer and the emission layer comprising the compound A is directly adjacent to the electron-injection layer or the cathode without the use of a separate electron-transport layer.
26. (Previously presented) Electronic device according to claim 1, wherein the organic layer is an emission layer and the emission layer comprising the compound A is directly adjacent to the hole-injection layer.
27. (Previously presented) Electronic device according to claim 1, characterised in that it is an organic electroluminescent device in which the emitter(s) fluoresce(s) in the visible spectral region with one or more maxima between 380 nm and 750 nm on suitable excitation.
28. (Cancelled)
29. (New) An electronic device comprising cathode, anode and at least one organic layer, wherein the organic layer comprises at least one defined compound A containing a compound of the examples 1 to 52









with the proviso that the compound A has a molecular weight of ≥ 150 g/mol and $\leq 10,000$ g/mol and that the device comprises no phosphorescent emitters.